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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 20, 1860. [NO. 2229.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AN APPEAL

Of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENSBORO', Feb'y, 1860.

The Vice Regent appointed for the State of North Carolina sends this appeal greeting to the patriotic citizens of the State.

North Carolina was the birth place of American Independence. Here the voice of liberty, trumpet-tongued, was first heard upon this continent. That voice met a responsive echo, in the bosom of our sister State of Virginia, and with thrilling effect did the gladsome sound re-echo in the noble heart of the immortal WASHINGTON. His home, his life, his honor,—all that men cherish and esteem sacred,—he pledged, unreservedly, upon the altar of that goddess of liberty whom your voice had invoked. All nations testify how nobly these pledges were redeemed; but his grateful countrymen, of every age, sex, and condition, whilst stimulating all mankind to glory in his fame, and emulate his example, claim that home, which he imperiled, and where he lived and died, and the grave where his ashes repose, as their own peculiar heritage. It is the object of this Association to secure the home so sacred, and the grave so revered, comprising two hundred acres of land including the garden and grounds around the mansion and tomb, together with the adjacent shore of the Potomac, to be held by its members, in perpetuity, as consecrated ground. This noble purpose is to be attained by voluntary contributions from every State in the Union, and the friends of this glorious enterprise would fain indulge the hope, that every person who claims protection beneath the Star-spangled Banner may, eventually, by direct aid contribute to its consummation, thus assuring to each man, woman, and child in the Republic, a personal interest as proprietors in this "Mecca" of the nation's affections.

Every city, town or hamlet, where the chord of patriotic feeling in the national heart has been touched by the eloquence of man, or its generous impulses awakened by woman's all persuasive power, has responded with liberal munificence.

Much has been thus accomplished in securing national aid, but much more remains to be done. The capital stock of the Association is limited to five hundred thousand dollars. A contract of purchase has been made with the owner of the property at the price of two hundred thousand dollars, payable by instalments.

The purchase money has been paid excepting the sum of $5,000—due on the last instalment.

Not only this sum due as part of the original purchase money, but the entire capital stock should—must be realized at an early day. The bare purchase of the house and tomb of the Father of his country, would add little honor to the contributors, and less glory to the country, if the present ruin, decay, and desolation should continue to greet the eyes of the future pilgrims to this great national shrine. Nature has done much to embellish the scene which surrounds these sacred grounds, but architectural taste must be employed to restore and beautify them, and the graces of art be united with the beauties of nature, to make them fitting testimonials of a nation's gratitude, and an ever living tribute to the world's most illustrious hero. This monument, when once finished in a manner, and with an artistic skill, equal to the great subject, should be preserved, ornate and perfect to all future ages. A permanent fund must be invested for its repair and preservation, and a portion of the capital stock is estimated for that purpose.

The women of North Carolina have in many instances entered with spirit upon the glorious work. Among her sons, the gifted Miller stands prominent, and in the future history of Mt. Vernon will be ranked with the noble galaxy of intellects, who, by their masterly efforts in behalf of the Association, have entitled themselves to a nation's gratitude. With these aids her contributions have been meagre, as compared with the means which her children can command, and still less commensurate with the patriotism of her people, and their deep and holy veneration for the name and fame of WASHINGTON. So all pervading, indeed, is this sentiment, that it is believed a simple reference to it, without rhetoric or figures of speech, would awaken a just conception of the sacred duty which Patriotism invokes you to perform. The crisis and the hour in the history of the Republic would seem, however, to demand some little exhortation by way of hastening the performance of this duty. WASHINGTON belongs to the States United, and if you would stay the fanatical hands of those who dare force a separation of his home and his grave from the great whole which he bequeathed to us as a land of common inheritance, then unite with us in consecrating one spot within the nation's pale as neutral ground, where all sections may meet as brethren, and where, mingling their tears, their prayers, and their hopes, at the tomb of a common "Pater Patriæ," the ties of brotherhood may be renewed and the opening links of our Union be cemented and made perfect as of yore.

Influenced by considerations so well calculated to inspire the noblest emotions of our nature, the undersigned, Vice Regent of the State of North Carolina, has appointed Lady Managers in the several counties, and associated with herself committees of ladies and advisory committees of gentlemen. This organization has been commenced, and will be continued, under the confident assurance that the active and efficient co-operation of all the people of the State will be cordially extended in promoting an enterprize which should command countenance and support wherever, in this broad land, virtue has a votary, intelligence an admirer, or Patriotism a devotee. The name, sum, and residence of every subscriber will be transcribed on the books at Mt. Vernon, and those who contribute one dollar become members of the Association, and by paying the same sum every subsequent year will be entitled to vote at the annual meeting of that year.

The names of such donors will be published.

The contributions from Masonic and Odd Fellow Lodges, Military and Fire Companies, &c., &c., with the names of the contributors, should be given in full, to be published in the Mt. Vernon Record.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. Letitia H. Walker, Vice Regent of the M. V. L. A., Greensboro', N. C., or to Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensboro', N. C., who has kindly offered to act as Treasurer for the association.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Excellency Gov. ELLIS, Raleigh.
Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, Hillboro'.
" SWAIN, Chapel Hill.
" MOREHEAD, Greensboro'.
Judge BATTLE, Chapel Hill.
" SHEPHERD, Fayetteville.
Hon. THOS. RUFFIN, Graham.
" HENRY W. MILLER, Raleigh.
" W. W. AVERY, Morganton.
" JOHN A. GILMER, Greensboro'.
" SAMUEL J. PERSON, Wilmington.
" KENNETH RAYNER, Raleigh.
DUNCAN K. McRAE, Esq. New Berne.
E. J. HALE, Esq. Fayetteville.
PAUL C. CAMERON, Esq. Hillsboro'.
W. W. HOLDEN, Esq. Raleigh.
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq. Wilmington.
R. P. DICK, Esq. Greensboro'.
VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Esq. Concord.
JOHN N. WASHINGTON, Esq. New Berne.
N. C. papers please copy.

WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

On Tuesday of the February term of the County Court, a large number of the Whigs and Americans of Randolph County, assembled in the Court House for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 22d inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

On motion of Jonathan Worth, Esq., Jesse Walker, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. J. Hale was requested to act as Secretary.

On taking the chair, the chairman explained the object of the meeting in his chaste and appropriate style.

Whereupon, Alfred G. Foster, Esq., introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

The Whigs and Americans of Randolph county, desirous of being represented in the State Convention of their party, called to meet in Raleigh on the 22d inst., and having assembled to appoint Delegates thereto, avail themselves of the occasion to express their views and opinions upon some of the public questions of the day—Therefore,

Resolved, That the present alarming condition of our country calls loudly upon all patriotic and conservative men, of all parties, to unite to rebuke fanaticism and ultraism of every sort, every where, and that we therefore cordially approve of the proposition to form a great National Conservative Union Party.

Resolved, That we claim no rights for our own section other than such as are guaranteed to us by our Federal Constitution, and that we will submit to no infraction of that sacred instrument by others.

Resolved, That the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of Wm. H. Seward, and the proposition to re-open the African slave trade, *both* excite our unqualified and indignant reprobation; that we regard them as alike mischievous, and as evincing a settled purpose on the part of ultraists to embitter as much as possible the two sections of our country against each other, and eventually to dissolve this Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, having failed to organize the House of Representatives by electing the Hon. John A. Gilmer as Speaker, when they had repeated opportunities so to do, and thus to secure in that office, an honest, sound and conservative Southern man, in order to palliate and excuse conduct so at variance with their professions of love for the South and love for the Union, seem now to have entered upon a systematic and concerted effort to injure and degrade him by malignant abuse of him as a man, and by the false and slanderous allegation that he is unsound upon the slavery question and untrue to the South. That we, a portion of his constituents, believe an intelligent people will readily discern the *motive* of all such attacks and abuse and will know how to appreciate them at their real worth—that their only effect upon *us* is to make us more determined to rally around and sustain an honest and faithful public servant, who we believe has conscientiously discharged his duty to us and to his country.

Resolved, That the present indebtedness of our State calls upon us to examine into all our resources, and the present mode of raising revenue; that we believe every citizen of the State should pay for the support of the State government a tax proportioned to the protection he receives to his person and property, and that all taxes should be levied "*ad valorem*," and that we are in favor of an alteration of our State Constitution so as to allow the taxes to be thus levied.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 50 Delegates to represent Randolph county in the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 22d inst.

Mr. Foster being called on, made one of his eloquent and appropriate speeches in strong support of the resolutions and of our representative, Hon. John A. Gilmer, in his eminently conservative and patriotic course in the Congress of the nation.

At the close of Mr. Foster's speech, Jonathan Worth, Esq. was called on, who came forward and entertained the audience with a clear, sound and convincing speech,—particularly in support of the "*ad valorem*" system of taxation.

David F. Caldwell, Esq. of Guilford, being present was called for, who arose and delivered a speech well worthy of the high position which he has long since taken among the Legislators of the State.

In obedience to the last resolution the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention:

Dr. B. A. Sellars, Dr. Thomas Black, Col. Abram Brower, Oran A. Palmer, Isaac H. Foust, Thomas A. Finch, Dempsy Brown, Dr. J. W. Long, W. J. Long, Robert E. Blair, Dr. Thos. L. Winslow, Alfred Pike, Jesse G. Hinshaw, John A. Craven, Alfred G. Foster, Jonathan Worth, A. S. Horney, Alfred Brower, John Pope, Riley Gardner, William F. Foushee, Joseph Causey, John Branson, Dr. N. B. Hill, Daniel Coltrane, John B. Chilcut, Hezekiah Dorsett, Hezekiah Andrews, Allen Skeen, Penuel Arnold, Sen., Marsh Dorsett, Col. Z. Rush, Col. R. G. Murdach, Isaac Keerns, William Burney, Daniel Bulla, Dr. J. M. Worth, William Branson, Noah Smitherman, Jesse D. Cox, Hugh McCain, Josiah H. Brooks, Col. J. C. Wrenn, John B. Troy, Isaac White, Dr. W. B. Lane, Rob't McCadden.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot, with a request that they publish them.

JESSE WALKER, Chm'n.

A. J. HALE, Sec'y.

Cotton Receipts.—3,081,665 bales, against 2,608,415 last year. Increase, 473,250 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1860.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.—We learn from friends at Raleigh, that on yesterday the Council of State selected, (from several names before it,) James W. Osborne, Esq. of Charlotte, to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Caldwell; and George Howard, Jr. of Wilson, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Manly to the Supreme Court Bench.

We are not familiar with the standing of Mr. Howard, but if he is as well fitted for the post as Mr. Osborne, the public will have abundant reason to be satisfied. Mr. Osborne possesses both the personal character and the professional ability to make an eminently good Judge.

We learn also, that Judge Shepherd's resignation, to take effect after the Spring Circuit, has been received by the Governor; but the Council did not deem it expedient to fill his place till the vacancy actually exists. It has been known, and greatly and universally regretted, that the Judge meant to retire.

All the members of the Council were present, viz: Messrs. Averitt, (Chairman,) Mills, Waugh, Granberry, Powell, Yates, and Bridgers.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—Recurring to the late able and very interesting publication of Jonathan Worth, Esq., on the subject of the North Carolina Railroad, we extract the following passage, as one upon which we would like to see an explanation; and our readers need not to be assured, that if such an explanation, or any authorised statement in regard to it, should be made, we will publish it with pleasure. We do not believe in the Democratic practice of keeping the people in the dark in regard to a matter in which they are so deeply interested. The State has invested three millions of dollars in that road, (to say nothing of another million by public spirited individuals,) and if the profits of the road can be made to pay reasonable dividends, by so much may the taxes be reduced—those taxes which are so much complained of, but yet so promptly and even cheerfully paid to maintain the honor and promote the welfare of the State. To our mind Mr. Worth makes out a strong case in the following statement:—

"In my article over *Plebs*, I attempted to prove from Mr. Fisher's official showings, that there was no money in the treasury of the Company to pay the dividend of $30,000 declared on the State's preferred million, soon after the rise of the Legislature. This portion of my article, Mr. Fisher does not notice. The fiscal year ends the 31st of May. In the report of the Board of Directors, July 13th, 1859, they say, "during the fiscal year just closed, the State has been paid one installment of 3 per cent. on the million of preferred stock, by a declaration of dividend for January, and the same amount, 3 per cent., has been declared and ordered to be paid as the remainder due for the fiscal year, of 6 per cent., total up to June 1st, 1859." The first half of the fiscal year would end with November. I know not how it is that the first of the above dividends is said to be "for January." If the earnings of December and January were included, there would remain the earnings of four months only for the second half year. But assuming that this first dividend was made on the earnings of the first eight months of the fiscal year, then where was the means to pay $30,000?

"According to the report of Jan. 20th the surplus on hand 31st December 1858, was $41,205 36
This embraced amount due on unpaid stock, about worthless, $27,665 25
Also balances due from station agents and others, amounting to $43,533.66, of which we know that a considerable am't was worthless, by reason of the insolvency of the debtors and the insufficiency of the official bonds—say 5,000 00 32,665 25
8,340 18
Add earnings for January, 26,378 14
$34,718.25
Deduct probable expense for January, 15,000 00
Deduct proportion of sinking fund at $25,000 a year, from 1st April, 1858, 20,833 00
The 3 per cent. dividend, 30,000 00 65,833 00
Deficit, $31,014 75

"From this it appears that the company had not a dollar legitimately applicable to the payment of a dividend, unless the company had resources "unlisted and not known to exist." I suppose it was a dividend made, without legitimate means, as a premonitory "rebuke" to me.

"For the other half of the fiscal year, they made a dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred million, and 2 per cent. on the remaining three millions—amounting to $90,000. And now I see it announced in the papers that the operations of the road for the last half-year show a handsome *increase* of business; but the dividend is $60,000 *less* than it was for the preceding six months. How is this, if no illegitimate dividend had been previously declared?"

Mr. Speaker Pennington denies having had anything to do with the payment of Mr. Clay's debts, as stated by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. He neither saw the money collected for that purpose, nor paid it out. The story is a fabrication.—*Washington Letter.*

This is doubtless true, though we believe there is no doubt of the fact that Mr. Clay's debts to the amount of $40,000 to $50,000, were paid in somewhat such a manner as stated, and by means of private and voluntary contributions among his friends. We believe, also, that there is no doubt of a very handsome sum having been contributed by a North Carolina gentleman, who "would blush to find it fame," and whose name we will not therefore state.

Mr. Clay's debts were in consequence of endorsements, we believe.

MOUNT VERNON.—Our readers are referred to the eloquent Appeal of the Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Association.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the death of Hon. David C. Broderick, late a Senator from California, was announced, the usual resolutions were adopted, eulogies delivered, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Wyandotte Kansas Constitution was presented. Mr. Seward moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Brown of Miss., moved a resolution instructing the Committee to enquire if the laws had been strictly complied with in the formation of a Constitution; and if a census had been taken? Mr. Doolittle moved to instruct the committee to report immediate admission. Mr. Pugh opposed Brown's resolution on the ground that Congress had not made an appropriation for taking the census. No action.

Mr. Fitch reported a bill establishing a Government Printing Bureau. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown's resolution relative to the rights of States and Territories, was discussed by Messrs. Hale and Toombs, but no action was taken.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the only business of interest was the Post Office appropriation bill, with the Senate's amendments, The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and discussion was continued throughout the sitting, principally upon the amendment of the Senate proposing to abolish the franking privilege. Several of the members expressed their willingness to vote for this reform in the public expenditures as an independent proposition, but were opposed to connecting it with the present bill. Others contended that if the matter was right in itself the present time was as appropriate as any other. Some members spoke of it as a burden rather then a privilege, yet it was established for the information of the people, and they could not be informed as to what was passing in Congress so well in any other way; and the opinion was expressed that the railroad companies would charge just as much for carrying the mail without the documents as with them. The friends of the abolition of franking thought the chief reform would be in cutting off the printing of so many useless books.

On Monday, Mr. Sherman's resolution to elect a Printer was adopted, with a proviso that the printer should submit to such a revision and modification of prices as Congress might adopt, and Messrs. A. J. Glossbrenner, (Dem.) of Pa., and John D. Defrees, (Rep.) of Indiana, were put in nomination. Two votes were had without an election. Messrs. Gilmer, Smith, Vance and Winslow voted for Glossbrenner. The other N. C. members absent.

Mr. Broderick's death was announced, resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, a special committee was appointed to report on the printing, and the Printer's election was postponed. The Post Office Bill was then passed, as it came from the Senate, except the amendment for the abolition of the franking privilege. The bill, therefore, goes back to the Senate. The franking amendment was rejected by a two-thirds vote.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—We are glad to see that Mr. Millson, a Virginia Democrat, has made a strong speech in the House against the abolition of the franking privilege, an amendment to that effect having been incorporated in the Post Office Appropriation bill by the Senate.

The arguments in favor of abolishing the privilege are, that the mails would be carried for less; that so many useless books would not be printed by Congress; and that the innumerable frauds by abuse of the privilege would be put an end to. Perhaps a more potent argument than all these, is, that it is called an "aristocratic" privilege.

Mr. Millson says that he would be very glad to be relieved of this "privilege," which is a privilege to do an immense amount of labor, in franking documents, answering letters, &c., and no small cost in buying speeches &c. to frank. But he contends that the information diffused among the people by the documents printed and franked is an ample compensation for all their cost. And we agree with him. It would be a serious misfortune to the country if the circulation of those documents were stopped, as they would be of course, for but few members of Congress or their constituents would be willing to pay postage on them, notwithstanding that, as books of reference, necessary to the vindication of the truth of history, they are invaluable.

Let the Senate, instead of abolishing the system of franking, endeavor to arrest its abuse, and to print documents with some discretion, so as to cut off the really useless ones. As to the mail contracts, they will not be materially higher or lower, whether franking is allowed or abolished.

There is no reason why the Post Office Department should sustain itself any more than that the Army or the Navy, or the Judiciary, or the Legislative or the Executive Departments, should sustain themselves. In our opinion the mails are worth more than all of them put together, (except perhaps the Judiciary,) and if curtailment must be made somewhere, let it begin first in any of the above, particularly in the Legislative Department.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The proceedings of a meeting in Randolph on the 7th inst. are published in the Observer to-day.

A meeting in Cabarrus County has appointed thirty delegates to the State Convention.

Tyrrell County has appointed twenty-three delegates.

Mecklenburg County has appointed thirty-two delegates. Caldwell County twenty-three delegates.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—The Democratic Senators were in session four hours on Saturday last, debating Davis's and Brown's slavery resolutions now before the Senate, with a view to arrange a "judicious" platform for the Charleston Convention. Mr. Davis's resolutions were approved by about half those present, the other half being opposed to any. Mr. Brown's, asking legislation by Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, had no advocates. Mr. Douglas made a highly conciliatory speech, favoring the Cincinnati platform, but pledging himself to support the Charleston nominee and platform, whoever and whatever they may be. [Going it blind—for Douglas.]

The matter was referred to a committee of five.

IMPORTANT LAW AGAINST SELLING NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A friend has favored us with the following statement of facts which came under his own observation. We have not seen the law of South Carolina to which he refers, but if correctly understood by our informant it is high time that citizens of North Carolina should confine their tade, both selling and buying, to places less unfriendly. It seemed to us sufficiently unjust to a State which does so much of both selling and buying in South Carolina, that our bank notes are refused, or subjected to a heavy discount. But this act looks as if South Carolina desired a "non-intercourse" with its neighbors. If so, by all means let her be gratified.

The following is our correspondent's letter:—

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTS:—I was at Bennettsville, S. C., on Monday last, it being monthly sale's day, and saw a good many *long-faced* wagoners and citizens, on account of a law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the trade of all or nearly all of the products and manufactures of other States, without License, to obtain which the applicant has to be recommended by two persons and give two sureties in a bond of $3000 to observe the law; or subject himself if he sells without license to $2000 fine, one-half of which goes to the informer. The applicant has to pay twenty-five dollars (to the Sheriff I suppose,) and five dollars to the State Treasurer, and a per centum on all the sales. The construction that seemed to be put on the law was that flour, bacon, lard, and all such articles, not the growth or manufacture of S. C., were prohibited. I cannot see, if flour, the growth of N. C., was prohibited, why cotton is not also. The citizens seemed to be surprised and disappointed, for many of them had been in the habit of laying in a supply of flour, bacon, &c., on sale days, and had come to do so again, but were disappointed. Some I saw came to buy seed oats; the wagoners would tell them, we have them but we cannot sell them to you. My reason for writing this is that many of your subscribers are in the habit of carrying their surplus produce to S. C. markets. I would be glad you would publish the law if you can obtain a copy. I have never read the law; but heard Wm. D. Johnson read a part of it, being applied to by some wagoners for legal advice. I think if a person is convicted and is unable to pay the fine he subjects himself to 12 months imprisonment. I think more produce will go to Fayetteville if the above construction is right. Johnson read the law from a leading S. C. paper.

MORE REJOICINGS OVER PENNINGTON'S SUCCESS.—The Washington Constitution, the organ of the President and the Democratic Senate, has another jubilant article on the result of the Speaker's Election. We extract a few paragraphs:—

"*Lowering the Flag.*—However Governor Pennington may reward the Helferites by placing them at the head of the most important committees of the House, and however completely he may become the instrument of those unprincipled enemies of their country, his election to his present office, committed as he is by the entire record of his life against every principle of Seward-Sherman black-republicanism, is, and is generally so considered, a signal defeat of that party of which Mr. Seward, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Giddings, and the endorsers of Helfer are the shining lights.

"When Mr. Sherman was withdrawn, the black republicans hauled down the Helfer flag, mottoes and all, under which they had been fighting for upwards of eight weeks.

"The black-republicans are very jubilant over their victory (?) in elevating to the Speaker's chair, by the aid of the Forney renegades, an old line whig, in favor of the fugitive-slave law, and opposed to that "insane sectionalism" of the black republicans which their present Clerk denounced not long ago with so much force and effect. But, amid all their apparent rejoicing, it is clear that they are laughing at the wrong side of their mouths; that they feel that they are beaten; and that they have been forced to come down from the defiant position which they assumed and to which they vowed they would eternally adhere."

STATE STOCKS.—The last quotations of North Carolina Bonds in New York are at 96. Virginia 92¾. Tennessee 88¼. Missouri 81.

SUPREME COURT OF N. C.

Opinions.—By PEARSON, C. J. In Jarman *vs.* Ellis, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. In Commissioners of Trenton *vs.* McDaniel, from Jones, affirming the judgment. In Gossett *vs.* Weatherly, in equity from Guilford, directing a reference. In Gums *vs.* Capehart, in equity from Northampton, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J. In Pursell *vs.* Long, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. In Stawson *vs.* Everitt, in equity, from Caswell, directing that the slaves to be sold may select their master as provided by the Will. In Boyles, *vs.* Spainhour, in equity, from Stokes, directing a decree for plaintiff but defendants to have their costs. In Ledbetter *vs.* Siler, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs.

By MANLY, J. In Brown *vs.* Brooks, from Chatham, venire de novo. In State *vs.* Tilleston, from Granville, judgment reversed. In Meadows *vs.* Walker, in equity from Rockingham, directing a decree. Harrell *vs.* Harrell, in equity, from Martin, dismissing the bill with costs.

Raleigh Press.

N. C. Railroad.—We learn from Mr. Wicker, the transportation agent, that the freight business of this Road is better now than during the same period of any former year. A freight train, well loaded, is run every day. Among other articles, large quantities of dried fruit are passing to the North.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Charlotte and Statesville Railroad.—We learn that the C. & S. C. Road offers to endorse the bonds of the Road from Charlotte to Statesville to the amount of $250,000, provided the guage of the Road is made the same as the C. & S. C. Road, and the C. & S. C. Road to be secured by a mortgage on the branch Road.—*Char. Dem.*

New Post Office.—A Post Office has been established at Dudley Depot, Wayne Co. John C. Rhodes, Esq., is Post Master.

Southern Trade at New York.—A New York paper declares that in New York "not only does the Southern trade open with its usual briskness, but it is observed that the purchases are much larger than those made in any former years. Whilst Western men are buying but little, the Southern merchants seem to be investigating all the cash that they can spare in goods which are evidently intended for present demand."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.

The fine ship *Bohemian*, with Liverpool dates to the first, and telegraphed dates to the second, has arrived.

The London Times says, the proposal of Great Britain, instead of standing out for the Rosario Channel, and the whole group of islands, as against Hero Channel, a third channel is proposed, which gives San Juan to England, and all others to the American Government. The United States, says the Times, will also be asked to give us the whole of certain headland, which the forty-ninth parallel now cuts in two.

The Paris Univers, a popular paper, had been suppressed. The cause of the suppression was the publication of a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop, stating his motives for refusing to accept the advice of the Emperor.

The Paris Bourse was greatly depressed, owing to Napoleon's breach with the Pope.

A state of siege was expected in Hungary and Venetia. In the latter place the officers had been attacked by the people.

A Turin letter says the ties between Sardinia and Central Italy were drawing closer. The question of defeat or annexation was being discussed. It is expected that the deputies of Central Italy will decide as subjects of Victor Emanuel and take seats in the Parliament at Turin. The Hungarian Protestant association had left Vienna without an audience with the Emperor, the latter refusing to receive them except as private individuals. The Hungarians demanded a restoration of all the rights and privileges of their church. One side or the other must yield, or a violent struggle ensue.

The last news from the Morocco war is that a large Moorish force had attacked the right wing of the Spaniards. The former were repulsed. The Spaniards then carried the Moorish positions. Loss on each side 2,000.

The Ship Endymion, ready to sail for New York, was burned in the Mersey on the 31st ult. Crew and passengers and a portion of her cargo was saved. Loss was probably $150,000.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Sales of cotton for three days past, amount to 30,000 bales; market opened firm at last quotations, but closed quiet, in consequence of the advance in Bank rates. The estimated sales of Wednesday and Thursday were 15,000 bales, and at the closing, holders were offering freely, but there was no change in prices, although the article had an upward tendency. Flour quiet. Rosin firm at 4s 5d and 4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 36½s.

The Brownsville Troubles.—Advices from Brownsville to the 6th inst. reached New Orleans on Saturday. A courier from Colonel Ford to Maj. Heintzelman reports that the American steamer *Ranchero* had been fired into about 30 miles above Brownsville, by Mexicans under the Mexican flag. Several shots passed through the steamer. Subsequently they fired into the Fort, which returned the fire, and pursued the attacking party into the Mexican territory. Captain Stoneman's cavalry had joined Heintzelman's command, which now numbers 200. The people at Matamoras sympathized with Cortinas. War was considered inevitable.

Special Message of the Governor of Virginia.—Gov. Letcher sent a message on Monday to the Legislature, covering the history of the requisition for Coppic in Iowa, denouncing the duplicity of Gov. Kirkwood in aiding his escape, and urgeing prompt action by the South to put itself in a position where she can secure the punishment of offenders against its laws.

The joint committee on the South Carolina Mission have reported resolutions, in effect, that Virginia does not distrust the capacity of the South to receive her rights and immunities and desires the co-operation of all the Southern States; but prefers legislative to conventional action, and deems it inexpedient to appoint deputies to a convention.

Personal Collision Between Members of Congress.—On Friday afternoon, says the Petersburg Express, a personal collision occurred between Messrs. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Hickman, of Pennsylvania, of which the following are the particulars:

About 3½ P. M., Messrs. Edmundson, Keitt, and Vice President Breckinridge, in company with two other gentlemen, were leaving the Capitol, and when about half way down the avenue way of the Capitol grounds they met Mr. Hickman, who was apparently unaccompanied. Mr. Edmundson walked up to Mr. Hickman, and some words passed between them in relation to a late speech of Mr. Hickman's, (apparently that made on the occasion of a late serenade,) which ended in Mr. Edmundson dealing a severe blow to Mr. Hickman upon the head, knocking off his hat, and following up the assault by some cuts with a switch, at the same time designating Mr. H., as a "slanderer and a coward." Mr. Hickman endeavored to close with his antagonist, but further hostilities were precluded by the interposition of others, Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Edmundson from the ground, and Mr. Breckinridge performing a like office for Mr. Hickman.

Harper's Ferry Trials.—On Saturday last the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first decree against Hazlett of the Harper's Ferry raid. He received the announcement with the utmost indifference.

Macaulay's History.—It is authoritatively stated in the London Papers that some progress had been made by Lord Macaulay towards the completion of another volume of his History of England, and a portion of the MS. is fully prepared for publication. Circumstances, however, will probably delay for some time the appearance of any portion of the history.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 26th ult., by Neill McNeill, Esq., Mr. Wm. McNATT to Miss JANE McMILLAN.

In Robeson county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. DANIEL McLEOD, of Moore, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mrs. Susan McGougan.

In Moore county, on the 7th inst., by William J. Willamson, Esq., Mr. P. K. KENNEDY, to Mrs. MARTHA SHIELDS.

At Como, Rowan county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, Dr. SAMUEL TATE of Morganton, to Miss MARTHA M., daughter of H. C. Jones, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. THOMAS J. LOVE to Miss ELIZA J. NUTT, daughter of John Nutt, Esq., of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 31st January, 1860, WM. MURPHY, jr., aged 21 years and 10 months.

In Lexington, on the 21st of January, 1860, and in the 25th year of her age, JULIA A., eldest daughter of Dr Wm. R. and Louisa A. Holt.

FRANKING—GOV. WINSLOW.

In the House on Tuesday last, the Postal Bill being under consideration, Mr. Dawes moved to amend the Senate's amendment abolishing the whole free system, by adding a provision exempting from postage newspaper exchanges.

Mr. Winslow. I propose to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts, because I would like to preserve the whole law of 1852, of which the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts is a part. I therefore move to add thereto the following, which is the remainder of that law:

"And may send to each annual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where they are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage."

That covers both the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts and myself. I agree with him, that the true construction of the Senate amendment is to abolish the law of 1852. My own opinion, however, is, that it is unwise to abolish the franking privilege, and I will vote against the whole proposition. I do not think we have a right to make a question on the Senate ingrafting general legislation on appropriation bills. That is our own rule or practice. I had supposed that the law was so, until the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Burnett] showed the other day that it was otherwise. I suppose that the practice grew up under the construction given to the 81st rule. But however that may be, the House decided last year that the Senate had a right to ingraft general legislation on appropriation bills. Still, this whole affair shows the impolicy of doing so. Who is it that can be supposed to know anything about the franking privilege? Nobody but the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The matter should go to that committee, and they should advise us what to do. But here we see an amendment attached by the Senate to an appropriation bill, the effect of which none of us knew until it was examined, abolishing not only our franking privilege, but also the privilege enjoyed by the newspapers in the matter of their exchanges.

I am opposed to the abolition of the franking privilege, but I am always open to conviction: and if a law on the subject be brought before us, I will come to its consideration with my mind as little biased as possible. Like Falstaff, I give no reason on compulsion. I make no criticism whatever on the course of the Senate in this matter; but it seems to be ungracious to say to contractors, whose debts we all acknowledge, that we will pay those debts, provided members of Congress give up the franking privilege bestowed upon them many years ago.

This franking privilege is coeval with the Government. The policy was introduced under the old Confederation; and after the Constitution was adopted, Congress contented itself with adopting, for the present, the laws of the Confederation. The very next session of Congress, however, they extended the franking privilege to the Comptroller, the Auditors, and other high officers of the Government. It was not till 1792 that they went on and adopted the whole policy of the Confederation in that regard; and the franking privilege has existed from that time down to the present. Since I have been in Congress, various movements have been made toward its abolition; but they have always been by amendments attached to appropriation bills and never by independent measures that could be fully and fairly debated.

Thinking the measure unwise in every point of view, politically and socially, I should, as at present advised, vote against it, even though there were a law expressly framed for the purpose; but the evil of legislation in this manner is so great, that I cannot consent in any way to aid it.

Sectionalism.—The Southern Democratic Press, says the New York Express, complain bitterly of the House Republican Standing Committees. There are only four Southern Chairmen, they say, from fifteen States, and of these, three are on unimportant non-acting Committees. While this is true, nine of those who endorsed the Helper Book are Chairmen of important Committees, and twenty-three other endorsers of the Book are members of the most important Committees. Democrats of the Senate can see by this to what their bad example has led. The sectional apportionment in each case is equally unjustifiable. Nothing short of smashing these sectional extremes, will give permanent benefit to the country, since while they exist, there can be no permanent peace. If ever a true Constitutional Union Party was needed in the country, the time has come for its organization.

Hon. Edward Everett, writing to the Philadelphia meeting in favor of the formation of a Constitutional Union party, says:

"I fully concur in the opinion, that the present state of public affairs is of a very critical character. Of the two great parties which now divide the country the Republican is of necessity purely sectional, and the Democratic, by the force of circumstances, is rapidly becoming so. The former party does not expect to control a single electoral vote at the approaching election, beyond its sectional limits; the latter, though possessing strength in the central States, is not sure of carrying any one of them. I have no belief that a single election, decided on a purely sectional basis, would cause a separation of the States, but it seems to me equally certain that the Union cannot long subsist after the elections have permanently assumed that character. On the contrary, the hostile feelings already so deplorably active between the two sections of the country, will become more and more intense, till some disastrous occurrence—in itself, perhaps, a slight one—will bring on the catastrophe."

Roman Catholic Statistics.—From the new edition of the Catholic Directory for 1860 it appears that the Roman Catholic churches, chapels, and stations, where mass is now said, amount to 767 in England and Wales, and those in Scotland to 183, giving a total of 950 places of Roman worship in Great Britain. The same authority stated the total, ten years ago, at 680; so that the increase has been nearly 50 per cent. During the same period the Roman Catholic clergy secular and regular in England and Wales have increased from 788 to 1,077, and those in Scotland from 110 to 154; in other words, the increase for Great Britain has been from 898 to 1231, or rather more than 25 per cent. The growth of convents for women and of religious houses for men has been even more marked; the Directory for 1850 giving a total of only 11 of the latter and 51 of the former, against 37 and 113 respectively in 1860. Hence it appears that monasticism has increased during the last ten years in the ratio of from 62 to 160, or nearly at the ratio of 300 per cent. At present there are in Great Britain twelve colleges, all mainly intended for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Served Her Right.—A fashionable young lady a few days since went into a store in Norfolk, Va., and after a thorough examination of its contents, bought a dime's worth of thread, which she ordered to be sent to her residence, over a mile distant. The proprietor procured an express wagon, the driver of which took the package, backed up to the door, lowered the tail-board, delivered the package, and collected fifteen cents, the usual charge.

THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY.

The New York Times publishes in full, in advance of its official publication, the Treaty and conventional articles negotiated with Mexico by Mr. McLane, and now awaiting confirmation by the Senate. The Times states the main points as follows:

Mexico cedes to us in perpetuity the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by any routes which shall be judged advisable. Both Republics undertake to protect this and all other trans-continental routes, and to guarantee their neutrality. Ports of deposit are established on both sides of the Isthmus; no duties are to be levied on articles in transit not intended for consumption in Mexico, and the free transportation of the mails is expressly guaranteed. The transit of troops and military stores also is provided for on equitable terms, and in the spirit of the most enlightened policy. Rights of way are also secured from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California. Reciprocal commerce is to be fostered by a modified freedom of trade, under the eventual advisory supervision of our own Government. Religious liberty is assured to all the citizens of the United States resident in Mexico. The conventional articles attached to the treaty allow the armed intervention of this country in case such intervention should be found necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the treaty itself. For these rights of transit, this freedom of trade, &c., we are to pay Mexico $4,000,000, one-half of which sum is to be retained in our own hands for the satisfaction of claims of our own citizens now existing against the Mexican Government, and bequeathed from the anarchy of the past.

Post Office Contributions to the Washington National Monument.—During the autumn of 1859 the Postmasters throughout the United States were requested to put up boxes within their respective offices, in order to afford to citizens in every part of the country the opportunity, at any time, to make voluntary contributions for the completion of the Washington National Monument.

The plan has been in operation about four months, and returns have come in from 841 places. The aggregate amount received is $2,240 31. Nearly 28,000 places have not been heard from at all. If the Postmasters of these would co-operate with the others, and with as favorable an average result, the annual fund would be more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. To keep the work in fair progress forty-five thousand dollars a year would suffice, which would require an *average* return of $1 50 a year, or 12½ cents a month from each town.

A long list, showing the contributions from each Post Office returned, is published in the National Intelligencer. From North Carolina:—

Beaufort 2 50; Chapel Hill 73 cts.; Columbia 1 00; Currituck C. H. 2=00; Elizabeth City 1 58; Fayetteville 2 50; Greensborough 1 00; Leesburg 40 cts.; Louisburg 1 00; Marshall 12 cts.; Newbern 30 cts.; Plymouth 2 00; Ridgeway 1 00; Salem 3 20; Sassafras Fork 1 00; Smithfield 1 66; Warrenton 61 cts.; Warsaw 2 50; Williamsboro' 1 44; Williamston 42 cts.; Wilmington 3 30, Windsor 12 57.—Total $42 88.

The largest contribution is from California, $334 88; the smallest from Minnesota $1 45.

The Court of Claims.—Mr. Bayard has reported to the Senate a bill to remodel the Court of Claims. It provides for five Judges instead of three. The judgment of the Court is to be final, unless the amount involved be over three thousand dollars. The agreement of three Judges is to be necessary to the rendition of a judgemnt. Claims are to be paid out of the general appropriations, or by law for the satisfaction of private claims. Should this bill fail to become a law, then an effort will be made to abolish the Court, as it should be abolished. As at present organized it is a useless expense.

Judge Douglas and the Nomination.—An Agent of the Douglas party in Illinois is said to be at Washington, with $60,000 to be expended in securing the nomination of Judge Douglas at Charleston. The agent will proceed to Charleston in a few days to make his arrangements. Report says that two million copies of Douglas' recent Senate speech are being circulated. One hundred thousand copies will be printed in superior style. A large central committee is actively employed in Washington in preparing the way for securing the nomination of Douglas.

Texas Cotton Statement.—The stock on hand the 1st of September was 2,655 bales. The total receipts at Galveston, from that date to Feb. 4th, are 108,000 bales. The receipts in other Texas ports, 24,765. Of this amount 54,268 bales have been shipped direct to European ports; 24,619 have been shipped to New Orleans; 21,366 to New York; and 9,743 to Boston.

The Pacific Railroad.—The Legislature of Texas has changed the name of the Pacific Railroad, to the "Atlantic and Pacific" Railroad. The Governor has signed the patent for the State lands in favor of the company, as required by the charter.

U. S. Treasury.—The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending with December were, from customs, nearly $11,000,000; Treasury Notes, under the act of December, 1857, $4,000,000. The aggregate being, with receipts from other sources, $15,000,000. The expenditures for the same period were over $16,000,000.

Another Clay Statue.—A statue of Clay is to be inaugurated at New Orleans on his birthday, April 12th. The various committees of arrangements have been appointed, and the most extensive preparations are now being made for the inauguration. It will no doubt be one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in New Orleans.

Rights of Married Women.—A bill is now before the Legislature of New York, and will probably be passed, exempting the earnings of a married woman from attachment for the debts of her husband, and giving her the exclusive control of her earnings, as she now has of the property which she possessed at the time of her marriage. If the bill passes a married woman will stand, as far as her property is concerned, in a position of still greater independence than her husband; for while he continues to be liable for her debts she will not be liable for his. He will not have the slightest claim upon any thing she possesses that will not be based upon her affection, and if he should turn out a scamp she can go into business, earn her own living, and whistle him bravely down the wind.—*Boston Journal.*

Exports of Cotton.—The exports of cotton from Mobile to England, the past week, were 23,000 bales; and from New Orleans they were 32,000 bales. There were also exported from the latter port to Havre during the week, 19,000 bales.

Southern Pianos.—The Richmond Whig says "that we have in Richmond, two or three piano manufactories, which turn out instruments scarcely, if at all, inferior in all the essential qualities, to those made in the North. The misfortune is that they lack reputation or celebrity, and they will attain this, we are sure, just so soon as the people of Virginia, or Arkansas, or any other State, will make up their minds to give them a fair trial."

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.—The following pleasant account of the Democracy and their newspapers is the work of one of the party—the Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Standard:—

"The politicians at this point are now giving themselves up, body and soul, to the work of furthering the interests of their respective friends, who aspire to a nomination at Charleston. When *will* the *people* take the control of such matters in their own hands, and not be the unconscious dupes and instruments of self-aggrandizing politicians? How long will they permit an irresponsible clique of politicians to determine for them who shall be their nominee? To one who has access to political circles here, and who has his eyes and ears open it appears as though Washington city was alone the point from which should be announced the Democratic Presidential nominee, and that the Charleston convention was but a packed concern, held submissive under certain pains and penalties to ratify the nomination of the man this self-constituted dictatorship of Washington city should present to them. *The press is bought up—men's pens and brains bought and paid for and used—seeming editorials are scattered broad-cast—north, east, south and west, declaring the popular voice is for a certain man.* States which are known to be hostile to the candidates of these parties are represented as having "a strong under current" for him. The Vice-Presidency is held up as a temptation—men in doubtful States spoken of in connection with it and eulogized to the seventh heavens in the hope that the sugar coated pill will be taken, and these gentlemen use their influence in securing the votes of their respective States. Flaming editorials appear, for instance, in the Cincinnati Enquirer; to-morrow, and the next, and succeeding days the same editorial, differently worded, is exhibited in a New Hampshire, New York, Missouri and Georgia paper, representing the existence of an unexampled enthusiasm and strength of this particular candidate; the unsuspecting people bite at the gilded and tempting bait, thinking these editorials the honestly expressed convictions of their respective editors, while they are paid for in ready money or rich promises to be redeemed in the future. Trickery, intrigue and scheming seem to be the order of the day."

The Value of Internal Improvements.—Previous to the construction of the Erie Canal, says the New York Times, a Committee of the Legislature, to which was referred the urgency of this work, reported the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise between Buffalo and Albany to be one hundred dollars, and the time required therefor twenty days. Such rates, of course, were an effectual bar that turned all the products, not only of the interior, but of a large portion of our own State, from us to other markets. So late as 1820 the wheat of Western New York was sent down the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore! The turning of this tide to New York was simply the result of our improved highways. Of these works, the Erie Canal brought to us, in 1858, according to the late report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, 1,273,000 tons of merchandise from the Western States alone. At the rates which prevailed before the opening of the Canal, the cost of sending this tonnage from Buffalo to New York would have been $127,300,000!—a sum exceeding twice its value delivered in this City. The cost of transporting this tonnage over the Canals last year, including tolls and charges of all kinds, was $3,996,223—showing a saving by using the canal instead of the old earth road of more than $120,000,000!

Southern Factories.—The Richmond Dispatch says that the late raid of old John Brown has so far assisted Virginia enterprise, that the following factories will soon be in operation: For making oilcloth; boots and shoes; hats and caps; ready made clothing; straw bonnets; sewing machines; cedar ware; willow ware; furniture; brass castings; iron casting; steam fire-engines; umbrellas, parasols, and other articles less costly, but equally as necessary for general comfort.

Great Yield of Tobacco.—A subscriber of the Hartford Times, writing from South Windsor, gives an account of the tobacco grown last season by Charles M. Pease of that town. Mr. P., sowed a piece of ground measuring 313 rods or seven rods less than two acres. On this piece he raised five thousand one hundred and fifty nine pounds (5159) of tobacco! The land was measured carefully. That is probably a larger amount of tobacco than has been raised on any piece of land of similar size, and must have yielded at least $1,000.

Mr. George L. Marr, of Nashville, Tenn., received on last week, per Adams' Express, thirteen Cashmere Goats, three of them of full blood, costing $1,900 each, and the balance "grade" ewes, costing $100 each. They were purchased of Mr. William Peters, of Atlanta, Ga. These valuable animals have greatly multiplied since their introduction into this country only a few years ago by Dr. Davis of South Carolina. They thrive equally well in all parts of the country; in Michigan as well as in Texas, and the rearing of them is a very profitable business. In Texas, the sales made last year by one gentleman, Dr. John R. McCall, exceeded $17,000, and in other Southern States the sales have been equally large.

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Dec'r 1, 1859 71tf

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE,
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 12, 1860 82tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES WRITTEN IN MISS A. S. D's. ALBUM,
Of Yadkin County, North Carolina, February 2d, 1858.

May the sunshine of Summer,
The brightness of Spring,
The gold-tints of Autumn,
Much happiness bring.
May the song of the wood bird,
Now warbling its note,
From hill-top and tree-top,
From valley remote,
Float softly and sweetly
O'er mountain and field,
Prove a balm for all sadness,
'Gainst sorrow a shield.

The child of the forest
His war-whoop has rung,
O'er the hills which surround thee
His wild chant has sung:
Not a vale, not a glade,
Not a mountain nor rill,
Not a brook, not a spring,
Not a rock nor a hill,
Could they speak of the past,
But could glories unfold
Of the deeds of the Red man,
"War Eagle" the bold.

In his light birchen bark
Ne'er again will he skim,
O'er Yadkin's clear bosom,
On its blue waters swim;
On Ararat's Peak,
Ne'er again will he stand,
With spear by his side
With bow in his hand;
While gazing around
On the wide rolling plain,
He proudly exults
"'Tis the Red Man's domain."

But the Indian has gone;
By the white man oppressed,
He has fled from the land,
Sought a home in the West;
And there may he bide;
May his bones find a grave;
May the Great Spirit watch
O'er the land of the "*Brave.*"

ALASCO.

Leaksville, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1860.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on the Wednesday of March Term, being the 7th day of the month, for the transaction of the public business.
D. G. MacRAE, Chm'n.
Feb'y 15, 1860. 92-4C

Eleven Hundred Acres of Land for Sale.

UNFORSEEN circumstances rendered it indispensably necessary for us to postpone our sale in New Hanover County, from the 19th to the 25th instant, when we will positively sell on the premises, the Tract of Land on which Stewart De Vane, Esq., formerly resided. It Contains Eleven Hundred Acres. Description is unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will examine.

Upon the same day and at the same place we will sell Two Mules and a Wagon, one Horse, Milk Cows, seven or eight hundred bushels of Corn, our crop of Peas, Potatoes, Fodder, &c.

We will also hire out five or six likely NEGROES. Terms made known on the day of sale.
T. W. DeVANE & BROS.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 92-3t

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

For sale at cost and charges,
100 BARRELS,
of various kinds and qualities.
Persons indebted **must call and settle.**
Feb 16 92-tf

SEED OATS!

RECEIVING, 750 bushels Pennsylvania WHITE OATS, choice.
Receiving, 2014 bushels CANADA BLACK OATS, weighing 38 lbs. to the bushel, very choice.
To arrive, 500 bushels CANADA WHITE OATS, extra.
To arrive per Rail Road, 400 bushels N. C. BLACK OATS, superior.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14, 1860. 92-1m

CORN AND MEAL.

Constantly on hand, a good supply of
CORN & MEAL,
of best quality, for our country friends.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14, 1860. 92-1m

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to
A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.
Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-13m

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—OPPOSITE—
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
WYATT & HEULINGS, Proprietors.
Terms $1.50 per day.
Feb'y 16. 92-2m

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a first rate BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, as he is about opening a Shoe and Boot Shop in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county.
None need apply but steady, sober men, and to such fair cash prices will be paid.
JOHN T. NORTHAM.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 92-3t

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same Patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptoins on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it, and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware of Imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
Feb. 9. 91-1*4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-6tY

$150 Reward.

RANAWAY in August last, a negro boy named BILL. Said boy was raised in Fayetteville, by Mrs. Ellen McIntyre, and is 22 years old, stout built, 5 ft. 6 in. high, weighs about 150 lbs.; a dark mulatto; front teeth very defective; looks off when spoken to. I will pay Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me or confinement so that I get him, and One Hundred Dollars for proof to convict any responsible person of harboring him. He may be lurking about Raleigh or Fayetteville, and may have free papers. JOHN R. MURCHISON,
Manchester P. O., Cumberland County.
Jan'y 28, 1860. 87*14w

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

Meeting of the Council of State.—Saturday's Standard adds the following items to the account of the proceedings published in the last Observer:

"We understand that William Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, having been consulted by the Governor in relation to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Caldwell, wrote to the Governor and Council declining the appointment.

"We learn also that the Governor and Council after consideration, instructed the Attorney General to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; and that an agent is to be appointed to examine the books and affairs of the Company."

North Carolina Make of Ladies' Fine Boots, Gaiters, Shoes, and Brogans.—We have had exhibited to us samples of Ladies' fine Boots, Gaiters, etc., which were manufactured at Thomasville, in this State, that for elegance and finish are altogether equal to the Northern-made article, and much more serviceable; they will wear twice as long. The prices are about equal.

We also saw in Mr. Stockton's store several other North Carolina Fabrics; among them were plaid and striped cotton Cloths, that were made at a factory in Alamance county, which are really beautiful and quality excellent.—*Ire. Exp.*

Death of Michael Francis.—A letter to the Asheville News from Calhoun Ga., announces the death of Michael Francis Esq. Mr. Francis, says the News, was a Scotchman, a man of fine education and rare intellectual endowments. He represented the counties west of this several sessions in the State Senate. He had been a resident of Calhoun about seven years, during which time he had gotten into a heavy law practice and seemed as energetic in business and as much devoted to his profession as at any time during his younger days.

Negro Sales.—Four negroes, of the estate of Z. L. Raiford, deceased, were sold in this place on Tuesday last, and brought the following prices:

Man, aged 21	$1405
Man, aged 22, not quite so stout as the first named	1305
Girl, aged 16	1200
Girl, aged 25	980
	$4890

Hiring.—At the hiring of the negroes of Geo. Dunlop, deceased, on the 3d inst., we understand that prices went considerably above those that negroes brought here on the 1st Januaury. Able bodied men went for an average of $150 for eleven months (till January 1, 1861;) women, from $95 to $97; and boys and girls, aged about 14, at $100.—*Wades. Argus.*

Murder.—On Sunday last, the body of a free colored man, named Michael Knight, was found near Sandy Plain church, in this county, under circumstances that lead to believe that he had been foully dealt with. He was entirely nude, excepting socks upon his feet, and his body was horribly mangled, having been badly beaten with a stick, and his neck dislocated. Coroner Niven held an inquest on Monday, before whom evidence was brought to light pointing to two white men as the perpetrators of the deed. The evidence, however, is wholly circumstantial. We suppress the names of the accused for the present, understanding that warrants are in the hands of the proper officers for their arrest.—*Wades. Argus.*

Charleston Spring Trade.—For some time dealers and buyers from the West and Southwest, as well as from the interior of our own State, have been in our city, and our spring trade is now in full blast. The sites of our wholesale trade now present a busy and bustling spectacle, and among the visiters are found many new faces. From all departments of business we have, in reply to special and personal inquiries and examination, received reports of the opening of new accounts and of orders from new sources.
Charleston Courier.

The South Carolina Commissioner.—Col. Memminger, having waited several weeks in vain for the response of the Legislature to the proposition of South Carolina, has taken his departure for Charleston. He leaves very agreeable personal impressions among those who enjoyed his society while here, and we can only regret that the nature of his mission was such as to preclude Virginia from a prompt and cordial acquiescence in it. With his departure ends the last hope of the Southern Conventionists.—*Rich. Whig.*

Mississippi and the Southern Convention.—The Legislature of Mississippi has adopted resolutions in favor of a Southern Convention and other measures looking to disunion. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Convention.—Samuel S. Boyd, of Adams; Wiley P. Harris, of Hinds; A. M. Clayton, of Marshall; Samuel J. Gholson, of Monroe; W. R. Hill, of Yazoo; Henry Dickinson, of Lowndes; Hiram Casedy, of Franklin.

High Prices.—The Charlotte Bulletin states that a lot of negroes was recently sold in Salisbury, at the following prices: Levi, $1,600; George, $1,895; Charlotte and two children, $1,600; Henry, $1,476; Alick, $1,600; and Hiram, $2,130.

A Centenarian.—A colored man named Hardy, servant to Mr. Joseph Mathias, of Gates county, N. C. died on the 27th ult. at the advanced age of 112 years.

The Cincinnati "Commercial" says that the "steamer Tecumseh yesterday took down a family of six persons—mulattoes—on their way to Helena, Arkansas, to enter again the service of their old master. There was something remarkable and unusually attractive in the appearance of this group, who, despite the obvious tinge of the African in their complexions, were fine looking men and women, with graceful, well-rounded forms, and eyes sparkling with intelligence. They were manumitted about six years ago, since which time they have been living in New York."

A High Compliment.—We hear that a gentleman in Washington has recently received a letter from ex-President Martin Van Buren, speaking of the recent speech of Senator Clingman on the relations of North and South in the present crisis, as a production of great and statesmanlike ability indeed—a high compliment, *worthily* bestowed.
Washington Star.

This is clearly another instance of *extremes* meeting. "Kiss him Giddings!"—*Wades. Argus.*

The Difference.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican fairly hits the insincerity of the Democracy touching the slavery question in the following rough but lively epigram:

John Sherman, to prove you're bad,
But one remark suffices—
You endorsed Helper's book
Called "The Impending Crisis."
John Letcher, you once endorsed
Ruffner's abolition opinion;
But you were a Democrat, John.
And now Gov'nor of the Old Dominion—
John Sherman's a devil—John Letcher's a saint—
(John Letcher's a Democrat—*John Sherman ain't.*—

The old copper cents, red and rusty, are rapidly disappearing from circulation. At the Philadelphia mint, where they are being redeemed, they were received during the month of Jan. to the value of $2,915.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 1

The *Prince Albert*, with Galway dates to 4th instant, has arrived.

The news is meagre, and without special importance.

Great Britain.—Lord John Russell had announced in Parliament that the Government would not produce the correspondence relative to the rumored annexation of Savoy to France, but said that Count Walewski had assured Lord Cowley that the Emperor had no intention of proposing the annexation.

France.—The French news is confined to the question of the annexation of Savoy. The Pope denounces the efforts of Sardinia to prevent the Savoyards from expressing their desire for annexation.

Italy.—The London Post prominently announces that England and France are allied on the Italian question, and firmly determined that no intervention shall be committed. It was rumored that the two governments are determined to recognize annexation to Sardinia as the only true solution of the Central Italy question. The Post says the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich are virtually annulled. The Western Powers have commanded that no armed intervention shall take place in Italy unless it is previously sanctioned by the unanimous approval of all the great European powers. Practically such a condition is tantamount to absolute non-intervention.

Austria.—There was increasing discontent in Hungary, and matters were daily growing more serious.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Cotton Sales for the week of 84,000 bales—the market closing quiet at the following quotation: Middling Orleans 6¾d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d. Stock in port 595,000 bales, of which 449,000 are American.

Breadstuffs steady, and market generally unchanged. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine steady, slow of sale but prices unaltered.

Mexico.—"Ion" of the Baltimore Sun says that since the arrival of Mr. McLane in Washington he has made such representations of the condition and prospects of the Liberalists of Mexico as to induce the belief that they will soon be able to consolidate their power and tranquilize the country, provided the Juarez treaty be speedily ratified.

Kansas.—The Kansas House of Representatives have passed a bill prohibiting slavery in the Territory. The Territorial census, provided for by a law last winter, is just published. It is far from complete, as several counties have failed to observe the law, and make no returns. The counties making returns show a population of between sixty and seventy thousand. The number of blacks reported is four hundred and six. The number of voters about twenty-three thousand.

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection.—So far the Senate's Harper's Ferry Committee has made no important new discoveries or added any material facts not known before the investigation was commenced. Its proceedings excite no public interest whatever.

Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 18, 1860.—The total eclipse of the Sun which will occur on the 18th July next is regarded by astronomers as the most important which will be witnessed during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout the United States, but will be total only in a small part of Oregon and Washington Territories.

Southern University.—Thirty thousand dollars were subscribed by citizens of Montgomery to the Southern University, during the late visit of Bishops Elliott and Polk.

Population of Kansas.—The official returns of the Assessors of Kansas have been received. The population of Kansas is sixty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty.

Death of Stephen Whitney.—Stephen Whitney, the wealthiest citizen of New York, except Wm. B. Astor, died there on Thursday last.

Senator Douglas has been again dangerously ill. No less than five physicians were in attendance upon him on Tuesday.

Heavy Subscription.—The citizens of Augusta have authorized the Councils to subscribe $500,000 towards the stock of a railroad to Macon.

Frightened to Death.—A young lady, Miss Sewart, of Cumberland county, (Pa.) was so badly scared a few weeks ago by meeting a will-the-wisp, that she was taken ill on reaching home, and in a short time afterwards died from the effects of the prostration of her nervous system superinduced by the fright.

Technical Innocence.—Daniel G. Porter was acquitted in Wisconsin, on a charge of robbery because the indictment read "twenty dollar gold pieces," instead of "double eagles," the legal name of the coin.

NEW GOODS.

120 WHITE Iron-Stone China Cov'd Dishes;
25 do " " Chamber Sets;
White Iron-Stone China Plates, Butters, &c.
A supply of white French China;
Japanned Tin Toilet Sets;
Foot Baths, Toilet Pails and Spittoons.
Best Cedar Tubs, Brass-bound Pails and Keelers, handled Sugar Boxes, Batter Spoons, Rattan Chairs, Market Baskets, Fluid Wick, Knife Cleaners, large and small, Silver Soap, Spice Boxes, Earthen Spittoons and Bed Pans, Wooden Bowls, Bread Trays. Just rec'd a
"THE CROCKERY STORE."
Feb'y 13. 91-1lm

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-1lypaid.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 32 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Agent for North Carolina.
at the "Crockery Store."
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-16m

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.
JAMES BANKS.
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1860.

MR. MCRAE'S ADDRESS.—Words of eulogy are so freely used and misused in these later days that one finds it difficult to select those appropriate in speaking of the Oration with which Mr. McRae delighted his hearers on Friday Evening last. Indeed, had not such words lost much of their significance, his were a difficult task who should undertake to describe Mr. McRae's Oratory. So clear are the points of his speeches, so striking the language, that the pen of his reporter, as we have had occasion to feel, is that of a ready writer, but that of his eulogist almost powerless. His Oratory strikes the ear and the heart in a manner which our language at least cannot describe.

Mr. McRae's Address was in the main that prepared for and delivered before the Literary Societies of the University at the last Commencement, but much new matter was introduced in reference to the perilous condition of the country, growing out of events which have since occurred. His subject—Genius and Talent; the one born, not developed; the other born for development. His object—to impress upon the minds of the young, that all men of fair abilities, willing to work diligently and patiently, to labor and to wait, may achieve whatever of good for their fellows or distinction for themselves is within the compass of human power. By no means depreciating genius—which he could not well have done with proper self respect—on the contrary, fully appreciating the dazzling wonders which occasionally have marked the careers of men of Genius in ancient and modern days, his object was to show that to the working men of Talent the world owes most if not all the achievements of real value to mankind which have marked its progress. There are few born geniuses, and it cannot but be useful to the great majority who must depend upon patient labor for distinction, to contemplate the parallel which he drew between the men of genius and the men of talent whose names live in the world's history, and to reflect that each alike rose or fell, that no genius had commanded unvaried success, and that to well-directed mind nothing had been impossible.

He brought to the discussion rich stores of political, historical, and classical knowledge; from these and every branch of literature, science, art, he made selections of men and things as subjects for illustration so apt that they seemed intuitive, and combined the whole so skillfully as to seem to have been accomplished without an effort. His delineations of character were generally admirable: that of Washington, the greatest exemplar of that class he sought to encourage, almost as grand as his picture of the greatness of the country to which Washington had given political existence, and his apotheosis of the Union and the Constitution as he traced the glories to which they open the way, or the horrors which must follow their downfall. The whole was fitly closed by one of the most impressive sermons ever delivered, in which the mind was turned to that end of all man's career—the hereafter. But Mr. McRae's Oration is not yet the property of the public or the reporter, and we must attempt no skeleton sketch that would but do him injustice. It was a wonderful performance of a most remarkable man. Sound reasoning, sparkling wit, magnificent imagery, at times a voice of peculiar charm, and always action of most unusual grace, combined to make his address "a landmark," so to speak, in the lives of those who heard it. For near two hours he commanded undivided attention, interrupted only by applause, and that grudged as a break upon the charm of his magic tones. We do but feebly express that which is in everybody's mouth of thanks for so rich and rare a treat as Mr. McRae has furnished to his old friends and admirers in his native town.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We acknowledge the reception from two young friends at this institution, of invitations to attend the 25th anniversary of the Euzelian and Philomathesian Societies, at which Orations were to be delivered by Mr. F. H. Ivey, of Fayetteville, on behalf of the former Society, and by Mr. A. W. Poindexter, of Richmond, Va., on behalf of the latter.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The 2d Quarterly Report of this institution is published in the Standard. The principal items are: Capital stock paid in amounts to $1,565,401 33 (out of $2,500,000.) Profits $45,002 07. Notes in circulation $380,307. Deposites $638,806 37. Do. Public Treasurer, $114,838 73. U. S. Stock $300,000. N. C. Bonds $137,500. Notes discounted $1,422,368 30. Bills of Exchahge do. $979,290 86. Specie $747,627 02. Deposites &c., in foreign banks, $308,161 97. Notes of other banks $282,702 97.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes that "the location of a national cannon-foundry is to be one of the questions over which the North and the South will wrangle. The North Carolinians urge its establishment at the coal fields on Deep River, while the Pennsylvanians claim the location at Pittsburg or Harrisburg. Meanwhile the Navy Department has already established a foundry for casting boat-guns and brass work at the navy yard in this city."

SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.—Mississippi is about to send a Commissioner to Virginia after the manner of South Carolina. The Richmond Whig says that if he should arrive in Richmond, he will, of course, be politely received and hospitably entertained. But it suggests "that he be served by a fresh Committee, as judging the length of the hotel bill presented the other day to the Legislature, the Memminger Committee must have exhausted their capacity for eating and drinking."

The Whig appears to have forgotten the fable in Æsop, of the "fresh swarm of flies."

This Commissioner business, it would appear then, is about as great a humbug as the "Commercial" Convention.

SPLURGING.—Some months ago, when Mr. George Walter Sperling advertised in this paper, to the extent of a whole column, a stock of goods such as has rarely if ever been held by any one house in this place, we thought he was misnamed, —that instead of Sperling it ought to have been *Splurging*. (We believe that the word is not in Webster's Unabridged, that *omnium gatherum* of all sorts of words; but nobody here can fail to understand what it is to "make a *splurge*."] We feel very much inclined to repeat the items of his prodigious stock, but as Sperling has gone off without paying for what we have already done in that way for him, we have concluded not to advertise them any more. It is generally supposed now, however, that Sperling is not the man's real name. Be that as it may, he has managed to swindle people here and in Wilmington and New York, and perhaps other places, to a large amount, and has gone across the waters, so he writes, with the spoils. He was a German, who came here about eighteen months ago, and, behaving himself well, so far as the public knew, meeting all his large engagements promptly, he secured the confidence of the community *generally*, (there were some exceptions, it appears now.) About a fortnight ago, he obtained from one of the banks here a letter of credit upon Wilmington for $8000, founded upon a security which may or may not prove of any value, as it is contested. With this document, on a pretence of buying coffee, he started for Wilmington on Sunday the 5th inst. There he managed to draw his $8000, to swindle one house out of $1100, another $1600, and at least one other to an amount unknown to us. The first that was heard of him after that, was a letter from himself, dated New York, stating that he might be written to at London, and expressing his gratification at having "got into" one bank here (to the tune of $12,000,) and that he would have had as much from another, "but its President was too smart for him."

He left a stock of goods in store worth perhaps $6000 to $8000, the elegant furniture of his room, supposed to have cost nearly $1000, a horse and buggy, and his open accounts. Upon all these assets, numerous attachments were forthwith levied. Tuesday was a gala day for the lawyers, sheriffs, &c., who will make some handsome pickings out of the affair.

Apart from the Bank debt alluded to, we presume the losses in this place are not large. In New York they are supposed to be heavy, as his notes for last Fall's purchases have not yet matured.

A good many amusing incidents of his career here have come out since the *denouement*. One who had been his clerk says, we are told, that Sperling kept a barrel of whiskey on tap which he sold at all prices, from 40 cents to $1 25 a gallon, according as he supposed each customer would stand.

He attempted an operation with a house here which would have added very decidedly to his "pile," if he could have carried it into effect. On the 1st of January, in coming to a settlement with that house, his account was, say, $800, while the house in question had but $500 against him. Most people would expect, under such circumstances, to offset the one account against the other, as far as it would go, and let the balance only of $300 be paid. Not so Mr. Sperling. He suggested that they should give notes at 90 days at Bank for the $800 and the $500. The proposition was declined, and a check given for the $300. If it had been agreed to, both notes would have been here still, and our Fayetteville house would have had both to pay.

We are happy to say that this occurrence has had no parallel here, and that Sperling did not belong here. He came from the North, and is said to have been very familiar with Australia, leading to the belief that he had at some time or other taken a voyage to Botany Bay.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body of the "harmonious" party met in Richmond on Friday, and at the last accounts was having a furious struggle over the rival claims of Wise and Hunter for the Presidency. There were nearly 1000 Delegates present, and it was thought Wise had a large majority, though Hunter was said to be gaining. There had been only one fight on Friday, and that was out of the Convention.

We have no account of the final result.

THE "BLACK" AND "WHITE LISTS."—It is stated in Northern papers that the Georgia newspaper which originated the somewhat celebrated Black and White lists, so far played upon the fears of the New York Merchants as to obtain from them (besides a large amount of advertising) nine thousand dollars in money. This would indicate that there are in New York 180 "white" merchants; $50 is said to have been the price of being so announced. In Philadelphia only "Black" were found; the price of being so announced is stated to have been the refusal to pay $50 for the contrary announcement.

NOT TO BE *very* MUCH REGRETTED.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, urging warmly Mr. Seward's claims to the Republican nomination for the Presidency, declares, "for the information of Mr. Seward's friends, that we have the best reason for believing that if not elected to the Presidency next November, his public life may be considered as terminated, as he would not even consent to a re-election to the Senate."

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—There are 630 names on the Catalogue of Students at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for the present Term. 433 of them are from Southern States—94 from Virginia, 50 from Alabama, 49 from Mississippi, 44 from North Carolina, 44 from Georgia, 36 from South Carolina, 35 from Tennessee, &c.

ANTICIPATED REPENTANCE FOR STEALING.—One of our exchanges publishes and praises a poetical effusion which closes as follows (all that we have read of it:)

"Farewell! farewell! once loved so well,
Perhaps you yet may feel,
How deeply injured *I* have been,
And *sorrow* o'er the steal."

The sense would have been slightly different if the word *the*, in the last line, had been printed *thee*, as the author probably intended it should be.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Mason from the Harper's Ferry Committee, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring to the bar of the Senate as guilty of contempt, F. B. Sanborn, John Brown, jr., and James Redpath, who, having been duly summoned, had as yet failed to appear. The resolution was adopted without debate: Yeas 46, nays 4. The nays were Messrs. Bingham, Hale, Summer, Toombs. The Post Office Bill was taken up, and the Senate, 42 to 11, receded from the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. The House had agreed to the other Senate amendments, and the action of the Senate perfected the bill which received the President's signature and became a law. The special order, a bill regulating the circulation of District Bank notes, was passed over, and a bill abolishing franking &c., taken up and discussed at great length. It was finally passed. Yeas 54, nays 2, (Hemphill of Texas and Wilkinson of Minnesota) in the following words:

Be it enacted, &c. That all laws by which any person or persons are authorized to send or receive any mailable matter free of postage be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall apply to no persons to whom the franking privilege may have been granted by name.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the 15th day of April, A. D. 1860.

On Thursday, affairs concerning the District occupied most of the session. The only occurrence of interest was the notice of introduction of a bill by Mr. Brown of Mississippi to punish offences against slave property in Kansas. Adjournment to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, three votes were had for Printer. The vote on the last was, for Defrees, Rep., 91, Glossbrenner, Dem., 90, Gales and Seaton 1; necessary to a choice 92. The roll of the States was called for bills and resolutions, and a large number introduced. Among them, a bill donating public lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; one for the admission of the State of Kansas; one for the settlement of Revolutionary claims; one to grant pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812; one to punish polygamy. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, gave notice of his intention to introduce "a bill to do equal justice to all the States."

On Thursday, 256 bills were presented. Among them one for the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by negotiation, and for its incorporation into the Union; one for the Pacific Railroad; and several making changes in the tariff, currency, and pay of members. Two slavery speeches, one on each side, finished the day.

On Friday, the Senate bill to abolish franking was considered, and, after an ineffectual attempt to table it, was referred to a select committee.

Nothing else of interest occurred, and the House adjourned to Monday.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Rockingham County met on the 4th inst. and appointed 22 delegates to the State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig and American party of Columbus county, at the Court House in Whiteville, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, on motion of Jas. High, Esq., Col. J. Maultsby was called to the Chair, and A. J. Troy requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly and clearly explained,

On motion of Jas. High, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to that duty: Messrs. Dr. M. R Morrison, Jas. High, Esq., and John W. Sasser.

The Committee returned and reported through their Chairman, Dr. M. R. Morrison, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the Whig and American party of North Carolina having appointed the 22d of this month for holding a Convention at Raleigh, for nominating a candidate for the office of Governor,—

Therefore it is resolved, That the chairman appoint three delegates from each Captain's district, to wit: twenty-one to represent us in said convention.

Resolved, That in these times of fanaticism and excitement, it behooves us all who desire the perpetuity of this Union,—all who love the principles of the Constitution and revere the teachings of the immortal Washington,—to strive for the restoration of those feelings of good will and fraternity which formerly existed between the Northern and Southern portions of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That under whatsoever leader we fight in the political battle of 1860, our motto should ever be a union for the sake of the Union.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates: Col. Alfred Smith, John W. Sasser, Willis Howell, W. Q. Maltsby, F. I. Simpson, F. M. Pate, Francis Le non, John Edmond, Jas. W. Kellishan, Augustus Smith, Dempsey Coleman, E. D. Mears, Allen Inman, F. K. Powell, Henry Best, Jno. Henry Long, M. Long, R. F. Marlow, Jas. High and Sanders Williams.

And on motion of Jas. High, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of Dr. Wm. R. Morrison, the Editors of the Wilmington Herald and Fayetteville Observer are requested to publish these proceedings, and all other papers friendly to the cause.

There being no other business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned.

J. MAULTSBY, Ch'n.

A. J. TROY, Sec'y.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—Among the items furnished by letters from Washington we find the following, which seems to us not unlikely to be well founded:—

"It is now understood in political circles that Mr. Douglas, failing to secure the nomination at Charleston, from the united opposition of the South against him, will transfer all the strength he can command in favor of Alexander H. Stephens. He will have power enough in the Convention to control the nomination of another without being able to command it for himself."

DIRECT EXPORTATIONS.—The Newbern Progress of Friday says that 10 cars freighted by Newbern merchants and shippers went down on Thursday with freight for the vessel now loading at Morehead City for Liverpool.

The following, from the Louisville Journal, is one of Prentice's best:—A strolling vocalist writes to us from the North asking whether he can "sing anti-slavery songs in the South." Oh yes; and, as he will be tarred and feathered, he will be sure to get exactly the right *pitch*.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kangaroo, with dates to the 3d, generally anticipated, has arrived. She brings the following additional intelligence:

Le Nord says that on Monday, Couriers left London and Paris with identical instructions to the representatives of the two powers at Turin, directing them to make known to the Cabinet of Sardinia, that France and England see no objection to the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia.

The Paris correspondent of the Times infers that the British Cabinet will be decidedly opposed to the annexation of Savoy to France; also that Prussia and Austria, and probably Russia, will take the same ground.

The General commanding one Division of the French army is said to have received orders to prepare to move with troops to Italy, but was countermanded on the next day.

New York American Convention.—"The Balance-of-Power Americans," met in State Convention last week, and adopted resolutions indorsing the National Union organization of New York, and that of Washington, as worthy their support. The Hon. Washington Hunt and Mr. C. B. Tremain were appointed as delegates at large to a proposed National Union Convention, with subordinates from the several districts. An address declares the Republican Party sectional, and accuses the Democratic Party of having departed from its first principles. For these reasons, neither of these organizations can be supported by that body of conservative men, which, last Fall, appeared to hold the balance of power in the State election. Until it can see its way clear to contend for principles which are not sectional, it will maintain the position it has hitherto held.

Protection to Southerners.—In the New York Senate, on Thursday, a petition of Richard M. Hoe, and several hundred other citizens of New York, asking that Southerners traveling with slaves as attendants, may be permitted to remain in the State for nine months, was presented.

Harper's Ferry Executions.—The convicted insurgents, Stevens and Hazlett, will be hanged on Friday, March 16. They deny guilt and charge prosecuting witnesses with perjury.

Arrested for Forgery.—S. J. Piggott, doing business as a merchant in this place, was arrested for forgery by the Sheriff of Davidson county, on Sunday night last, and lodged in Lexington jail. He is accused of forging the names of Col. Wm. Henderson and Chas. Hoover, Esqr., to a note deposited for discount in the Bank at Lexington. The officers of the bank suspected there was something wrong, from the similarity of hand writing in the signatures, and took the precaution to write to the endorsers, who denied all knowledge of the matter whereupon, he was arrested. These are the facts as we have gathered them; we sincerely hope that investigation may place the affair in a different and more favorable light.

High Point Reporter.

New Post Office.—A new post office has been established on the line of the W. & M. Railroad, in Brunswick county, N. C., by the name of Byrdsville, and C. J. Byrd is the Post Master.

Wilmington Journal.

The Connecticut Delegates.—It is said that eleven out of the twelve delegates to the Charleston Convention from Connecticut, are in favor of Douglas.

MARRIED.

In this county, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday evening last, by J. P. McLean, Esq., Mr. JAMES BELL to Miss ELIZABETH J. HARGROVE, daughter of the late Carr Hargrove; all of this county.

Near Buffalo, on the 9th inst., by D. B. McIver, Mr. W. N. DUNCAN, of Chatham, to Miss ANN SEAWELL.

At the Washington Street Methodist Church, Petersburg, Va., by the Rev. Rob. Michaels, JOHN SPELMAN, Esq., Editor of the Salisbury (N. C.) Banner, and Miss MOLLIE, daughter of Wm. Lea, dec'd, of that city.

In Warren county, N. C., Jan. 18, 1860, by Rev. Ira T. Wyche, Rev. BENJ. F. LONG, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss REBECCA BRAME, daughter of A. S. Brame, Esq.

DIED,

At her residence in Montgomery county, on the 14th Jan'y, very suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH PERMAR, widow of William Permar, in the 73d year of her age. Mrs. Permar was an inoffensive and kind neighbor, she embraced the Christian religion some nine months before her death, after which time she frequently spoke of her willingness to depart and be with Jesus; her only regret was that she had not spent her life in his service.

In Guilford county, Jan'y 18th, Mr. WILLIAM DONNELL, in the 94th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 16, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and goods for W C Troy, J Utley, C T Haigh & Sons, Mrs C T Haigh, Rockfish Co, W H Carver, J N Smith, R E Heide, Myrover & Wightman, Geo H Makepeace, O S Baldwin & Co, Mrs M Banks, J W Horne, A A McKethan, Errant & Wilson, J A Worth, S T Hawley & Son, G Lauder, F J Swann.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. Feb. 18 and 19, Strs Kate McLaurin and Sun, with passengers, and goods for D & W McLaurin, W McIntyre, Ray & Pearce, Orrell & Dailey, A G Thornton & Co, J W Lett, E Glover, &c.

Express Line. Feb. 18, Str North Carolina, Feb 19, Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

PREMIUMS OFFERED

By the Richmond County Agricultural Society for 1860.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the greatest yield of Corn of the entire crop, of not less than 40 acres, nor less than 20 bus. per acre,	$20 00
2d best	10 00
For the greatest yield of 5 acres, not less than 50 bush. per acre,	10 00
2d best,	5 00
Greatest yield of 1 acre, not less than 75 bush.	5 00
Greatest yield of Cotton, entire crop, or not less than 20 acres nor less than 1200 lbs. per acre,	10 00
2d best	5 00
Greatest yield on 5 acres, not less than 1500 lbs.	10 00
2d best,	5 00
Greatest yield 1 acre, not less than 2000 lbs.	5 00

The land and crops must be carefully measured and certified to by at least one disinterested person. All premiums of $10 or over paid in silver cups.

Liberal premiums offered for all articles in the other departments.

Feb'y 13, 1860. 93-1t

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

IMPORTATION FOR 1860.

W. MACINTYRE

IS RECEIVING

New Spring Dry Goods;

Printed Lawns, in Robes and piece goods; Brilliantes, Ginghams, Calicoes; Ladies' Emb'd Collars; Sleeves and Collars; Cloaks; Linen Lustre and Plaid Dusters; Shawls; Lawn Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery.

Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds and Drillings. Ready-made Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Gaiters, &c.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1860. 93-3w

Strayed or Stolen.

LEFT my Stable, on Thursday last the 16th inst., a SORREL MARE, about six years old, no marks recollected. This Mare was bought by me from Eleazer Cox, of Randolph County, I think, on the 31st ult. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received. ROBT. MITCHELL.

Feb. 20, 1860. 93-tf

Car. and Pres. copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 20.

BACON,		12 a 14	American		5½ a 6
BEESWAX,		28 a 30	English		4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.		18 a	LARD,		12½ a 14
Adamantine		25 a 30	LEAD,		8½ a
Sperm		45 a 55	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio		13 a 14	Cuba		28 a 33
Laguira		15 a	N. Orleans		50 a 00
Java		20 a	NAILS,		4½ a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good		10¾ a 00	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.		9½ a 10¼	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	0 00	a 1 50
Gunny		16 a 18	Alum	50	a 0 00
Dundee		18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10		105 a	Com. pr. bag		2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck		2 12½
Bro. Sheetings		8 a 9	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs		10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
FEATHERS,		45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70	a 0 75
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 90
Family	6 10	a 6 15	N. C. Whiskey	70	a 0 80
Super.	5 95	a 6 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 40
Fine	5 70	a 5 75	SUGARS—		
Scratched	5 45	a 5 50	Loaf		13 a 13½
GRAIN—			Crushed		12 a 13
Corn	1 05	a 1 10	Coffee		10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00	a 1 15	Porto Rico		9½ a 10
Rye	1 10	a 1 20	New Orleans		8½ a 9½
Oats	60	a 70	TALLOW,		10 a 00
Peas	90	a 95	WOOL,		19 a 20
HIDES—Dry		12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—		
Green		5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 25	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	1 70	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar		6 a 6½	Hard	1 15	a 0 00
Ditto, wide		7 a 7½	Spirits		40 a 41

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change; very little in market since last review.

Flour—We advance our figures; sells readily at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—Active and in demand.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 18, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow 2 80, virgin 2 24, hard 1 65. Spirits 42½; a lot in extra bbls. at 43. Tar $2. Bacon, N. C. hog round 12. Cotton, 10 to 11 for low middling to good do. Coffee, Mr. Parsley's cargo of 2000 bags Rio at auction, at prices ranging from 11½ to 13¾—4 months. Timber $5 to $10 as in quality. Last sales of Rosin, No. 1 $2, No. 2 1 20, Common 1 15. Shingles $2. Corn 85. Dried fruit, apples 5, peaches 7 to 11½. Hay 1 25. Molasses, new from wharf at 27 to 29.

At New York, Cotton on Friday 11½ for middling uplands on the spot; 8500 bales in transit sold at a decline of ⅛. Flour buoyant; Southern 5 40 to 5 70. Wheat quiet; white 1 38, red 1 20. Spirits steady at 46 to 48; sales for delivery in March have been made at 48. Rosin 1 75.

300 ACRES VALUABLE FARMING LAND AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 6th day of March, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, a Valuable Tract of FARMING LAND, two miles below town, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES, adjoining the lands of Robinson, Makepeace and Jessup, consisting of Swamp, Sand-hill and River Lands, a portion of which is cleared and ditched and has been under cultivation. The remainder is well Wooded and makes it exceedingly valuable, as it is so near market

For further particulars inquire of me, at my Store.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 20. 93-ts

Land on Bear Creek for Sale.

John Gould and wife, David Arnett and others ex parte.

Petition for the sale of Land. In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order made in the above cause at January Special Term, I will sell at the Court House door, on Thursday of March Court next,

50 Acres of Land,

lying on the waters of Bear Creek, adjoining the lands of Archibald McDuffie and others. Said Land is now, or was recently in the possession of Moses Britton, and is said to be valuable for Turpentine purposes.

Terms one-fourth cash, balance 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

Feb'y 17, 1860. W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master. 93-4t

GRASS SEEDS.

HUNGARIAN MILLETT.
MIXED CANARY.
HERDS GRASS.
RED CLOVER.
MIXED LAWN GRASS.
WHITE CLOVER.

From D. Landreth & Son. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Feb'y 18. 93-1tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TURPENTINE by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

Bacon and Corn.

2000 BUSHELS of GOOD CORN;
15,000 lbs. well-smoked BACON.
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

Glue and Spirits Barrels.

CONSTANTLY on hand by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

E. F. MOORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND will keep constantly on hand every article in the Turpentine Distillers' Line.

Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

SHARPS' PATENT BREECH-LOADING POCKET PISTOL.

THIS Pistol, for simplicity of construction, compactness and durability, is superior to all others yet offered to the public. Having no Revolving Cylinder it shoots past no joint, and consequently has more penetration than any other Fire-arm of its size. It will force a Ball through a one inch board at a distance of three hundred feet.

Weight only eight-and-a-half ounces. For sale by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 HAY STREET.
Feb'y 17. 93-2t

THE COPPER-TOED SHOES.—The copper-toed boots and shoes, which are advertised in this day's paper, will really do what is there claimed for them; that is, they will wear *three times* as long as the old style of shoes. We have seen them tried, and know that one pair lasted a hearty, robust youngster over six months, and they were worn every day during that time, when without the tips, he would kick out his shoes at the toes in two or three weeks. We have no doubt that the shoe bills of every family where there are children, can be reduced at least one half by using the copper-toed shoes. For farmers and laboring men the copper-toed boots will effect a great saving. We advise our readers who are in favor of 'economy and reform" in their shoe bills, to try the copper-toed shoes.

93-1t *Boston Journal.*

Stop the Thief.

KIT HUFFMAN, a free mulatto, who sometimes tries to pass for white, has seduced off my negro man Bob, under the pretence of taking him to a free State. Said Huffman is thought to be about 22 years old and I think will weigh 165 pounds.

Bob is copper colored, about 24 years old, and will weigh, I suppose, 140, is quick spoken and sprightly. Said Huffman left Wednesday last, the 14th inst., on the steamer Hattie Hart; he then had Bob secreted about the boat or is to meet him below. Ten dollars reward will be paid for Bob, if in this county, or $25 out of it. Huffman is a great scamp, and I hope he will not escape justice.

WILLIAM CADE.

Feb'y 18. 93-3t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., February 20, 1860:—

J W Andrews, J P Allen.

Rebecca Barge, J B Brown, M G Baran, B L Brookshire, J M Brewer, Susan Brady, H L Brantly, William Burke, B F Bartholow.

J W Childs, Henry Carver, Amy J Chavers, M Collier, Mary C Cameron.

J C Dollar, Sally Dove, Abel Deel, H L Dail.

Charles Fisher, King Goodman, Wiley Gibson.

Rev W H Howard, Mangum Hawell, Jesse Hall, Esq, Dunbar & Hasken, Charles Harmson, D M Halmane.

Caroline Keithly, Geo W Kindred.

Perry Leviner, Briston Luvick.

Martha Moore, D J Myers, Rev J B Martin, May Malindia, James Martil, Wiley Melinder, John D Mask, Mrs C Murphy, Adam Motts, Jas Macy, H N Murphy, Andrew Mulpi.

Rebecca McDaniel, Jas McLean, Susan McArthur, John McCauly, D McIntyre, A McLeod, Murdoch McLeod.

A W Pool, John A C Parry.

President of Wilmington Charlotte Rail Road.

Miss P A Smith, W R Smith, Dr W C Smith, Daniel Sutherland, Esq, F T Sporter, Esq, Miss M D Shepherd, W S Southworth, Esq, G W Sperling 5.

Marble N Taylor.

Geo T Williams, L L Words, D Wallis, G Wilson, D Wilson, Wm A Wright, W C Winslow.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

THE COPPER TOE!

A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

IT IS well known that Children and Youth usually wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tips,

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense of supplying your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOES.

We have hundreds of Testimonials from Parents who have bought them, showing that on the average, *one pair of Shoes with the Tips*, will for children, *wear as long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT*, and for Misses, Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least twice as long,** while

THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE MORE.

This statement is made with entire confidence in its strict truth, as it is based on a careful examination of the *Facts*, in an experience of more than two years, which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* have, on an average, worn at least *three times* as long as the old style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle more*, the importance of this invention to all having little feet to protect, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses*, also for *Miners'* and *Plantation* use, and all occupations where the toes of the Boots or Shoes are particularly liable to be cut or worn.

CHASE, McKINNEY & MOORS,
Owners of the Patent.

FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY.

February 17. 93-*3mos

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th inst., a Negro man named ABRAHAM; said negro is black, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds, has rather a pleasant countenance, always smiles and shows the upper teeth and gum when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown twilled homespun Round-about and Kersey pants, a dark vest and black wool hat. It is probable he will aim to escape to a free State, as he was taken from the jail of Pittsylvania county, Va., about three weeks ago, where he had reached in attempting to go to Ohio. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me if caught within this State, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, if caught out of this State.

D. McDIARMID.

Cumberland Co., Feb'y 14. 93*4wi

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading with, employing or harboring my Son WILLIAM HOLLY AVERITT who is under age, and has left me without any just cause. I hereby request my said Son to return home, and I give this public notice of my intention to enforce the law against all or any person who may decoy off or detain him in any way.

JAMES AVERITT.

Bladen Co., Feb'y 13. 93-1tpd.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Have this Fall Taken the FIRST PREMIUM.

THIS last fall (1859,) the WHEELER & WILSON Family Sewing Machine has taken the First Premiums at all the following State Fairs, viz. Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, and at the Great Fairs at St. Louis and the American Institute, New York, and at numerous County Fairs.

At the United States Agricultural Fair at Chicago, about thirty varieties of Sewing Machines were exhibited. The award to this Machine was the usual Medal, as the highest premium; and a special premium of a Silver Pitcher, valued at $100.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 88tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1859.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co. have on hand a large stock of **Landreth's Garden Seeds,** warranted fresh, and for sale at wholesale and retail; among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEET—
Long Blood,
Early Turnip Rooted,
White Sugar.
BEANS—
Early Six-weeks,
Valentine,
China,
Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BROCOLLI.
CABBAGE—
Extra Early York,
Oxheart,
Large York,
Early Sugar-loaf,
" Battersea,
Large Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Red Dutch,
Drumhead Savoy.
COLLARDS or COLEWORT.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Early Horn.
CAULIFLOWER—Early.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—
Sweet or Sugar,
Tuscarora.
CRESS or PEPPERGRASS.
CUCUMBER—
Long Green,
Early Frame,
Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
LETTUCE—
Early Cabbage,
Royal Cabbage,
Ice Cos.
MELON—
Mountain Sprout,
Mountain Sweet,
Nutmeg Netted,
Green Citron,
Jenny Lind Citron.
MUSTARD—
White and Brown.
OKRA.
ONION—
Silver-skin,
Wethersfield Red.
PARSLEY.
PARSNIP—Fine Sugar.
PEAS—
Landreth's Extra Early,
Early Frame,
Large Marrowfat,
Blue Imperial,
Sugar.
PEPPER—
Cayenne,
Bull Nose,
Bell shaped.
PUMPKIN.
RADISH—
Long Scarlet,
White Turnip,
Red Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SALSIFY.
SPINACH.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow.
TURNIP—
Early Flat Dutch,
Red Top,
Large Globe,
Ruta Baga,
Hanover.
SAGE, SUMMER SAVOY, THYME.
—ALSO—
ONION SETS—
White and Yellow.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for gratuitous distribution. S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 23, 1860. 85tf

New York Ledger for Feb. 25th.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for Feb'y 18th.

Feb'y 16 E. J. HALE & SON.

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,

Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently Improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime, will equal in effect and lasting power 185 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat and other Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!---Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES:—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1852; in that year, using 7½ tons: each year since, I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1852.

Respectfully, yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, Ga., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes' Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable. E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation: in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly, H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS KETCHUM.

Price, per ton, $50; per bag, 160 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds, may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 & 134 Nassau, and 11 Beckman sts., New York.

Dec 17, 1859. 77*2m

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,

No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,

PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the attention of their friends and buyers to their large Stock of

HARDWARE, GUNS, &c.,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Unsurpassed for variety, at the very lowest prices. Orders by mail solicited.

Jan'y 30, 1860 87*6t

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. J. HALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Asheborough, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

R. M. ORRELL.
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARE.

ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

Raisins! Raisins!!

IN Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes, for sale low by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec'r 22, 1859 77tf

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 20 77-

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

MALE AND FEMALE, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.
Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Principal of Female Department.

THE third session of these Schools will open the 3d January 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be charged from entrance to the close of the term, without deduction except in cases of serious sickness. Board, $6 per month. Tuition in the English branches, from $8 to 12 50 per session. Dead languages, 15 00. French, $6. Music on Piano, $20. All other extras equally low. Contingent fee, $1. Half the tuition in advance, the other at the close of the session. The schools are situated in different parts of the village, so as to prevent confusion, and secure discipline and diligence in study. Students coming by railroad should stop at High Point, a distance of 12 miles from the schools, where private conveyance can be had. Those coming to Danville, Va., take the stage via Greensborough, N. C.

For particulars, address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

Dec'r 22, 1859. 77tf

JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,
Male and Female.

Rev. WM. L. VANEATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.
Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.
Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.
Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Painting Class.

THE 31st Session of these prosperous and growing Schools opened the 1st Wednesday in January, with all the departments of instruction filled with efficient and experienced teachers.

Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

Board, including every thing except candles,	$6 and $7
English branches,	$10 and $12
Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics,	$15
Music,	$20
Painting, in oil,	$10
Contingent fee,	$1

For further particulars address the Principal, (and Catalogues will be sent,) at Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Jany 20, 1860. 85-3m

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF 1860, WILL BEGIN THE SECOND THURSDAY IN JANUARY, and continue 21 weeks.

FACULTY.

T. H. BRAME, A. M., President and Prof. of Latin, Mathematics and Experimental Science.
REV. R. T. HEFLIN, Prof. of Moral Philosophy.
MISS A. J. SEARLE, Teacher of French, German and Oil Painting.
MISS S. E. COOK, Teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, Leather-work, &c.
MISS ———, Teacher of Music and English.
MRS. M. A. BRAME, Matron.

EXPENSES PER 21 WEEKS.

English Branches,	$15,00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	10,00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22,00
Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, each,	10,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Embroidery, Wax-fruit, Leather-work, each,	5,00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,	1,50
Contingent Expenses,	1,00
Board, including servants' attention and fuel,	50,00

Washing and lights, from $1,50 to $2 per month.

Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entrance till end of term. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.

☞ All bills payable half at the beginning and half at the end of term.

Persons desiring further information will please apply to T. H. Brame, or Rev. R. T. Heflin.

M. A. BLEDSOE, Pres't.
Board Trustees.

A. M. GORMAN, Sec'y.
Nov. 18. 69-3m

BLOOD FOOD

Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this 'BLOOD FOOD,' from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses, the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

In presenting you with DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, we desire to state its superiority over every medicine that pure or quack has heretofore offered you.

First. It is the preparation of a regular physician, who is well qualified from much experience in infantile complaints to prescribe for them. Secondly—It is entirely free from paregoric or opiate of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the cause. Thirdly—It is put up with great care, as a comparison of it with any other article for infantile complaints will show; the very cork sustaining of your child, instead of destroying its sensibilities. Fourthly—It is distilled being due from the forests under the direction of Dr. Eaton, many of them by his own hands. Fourthly—It is perfectly harmless and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and is a certain cure and relief in all the following cases, which is the chief merit over every other preparation, viz:

DYSENTERY, Colic, &c.; also, for relieving the gums, and relieving pain. For REGULATING the BOWELS it is unequalled. For Cold in the Head it is a sure relief. For CHOLERA INFANTUM, the most fatal and trying of diseases, it can be relied on with perfect confidence; and being a powerful anti-spasmodic, in all cases of convulsions of the kind, we earnestly recommend you to lose no time in procuring it. Lastly—it costs so much more than other preparations of the kind, that we cannot afford such long advertisements as can those whose whole expense is their advertising; for the same reason, it commends itself as the most reliable to all mothers. In all cases, the directions wrapped around each bottle must be strictly followed.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

MOTHERS

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York, by JAS. N. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C. And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

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52 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES and SHOULDERS, just received and for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1859. 28tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

Persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and settle, as I must have money.

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!
M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low
1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

WM. CARTER & SON,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS!

FRERCKS & RAEDER,
SUCCESSORS TO
N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand all

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Made heretofore. A full assortment of

Plows,	Cultivators,
Corn-Shellers,	Straw and Feed-Cutters,
Horse-Powers,	Seed-Sowers,
Threshers,	Cider and Sugar Mills,
Thresher and Separators.	They also manufacture

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY

For Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

FORGINGS and FINISHED WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 83-3m

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

The Eclectic Magazine for Feb'y.
Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $254,618.62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $25,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand,	247,738.08

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.
A. E. Hall, Wilmington.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 19, 1859. 16-Y

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday Jan'y 23d 1860.

Rev. PAUL KISTLER, A. M., Principal. Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and English Literature.
Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Associate Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Chirography and Vocal Music.

We design to make this a permanent School of high grade for young Ladies and Gentlemen.

We have secured comfortable buildings for the present session and our new buildings will be completed if possible by the opening of the second Session, July 9th, 1860. Our government will be *mild* but *firm*. Great care will be taken to guard the morals of students, and none will be retained who do not sustain a good character.

Board can be obtained in good families at $7 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

Tuition, Primary per session of 21 weeks,	$6 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher English and Mathematics,	12 00
Latin and Greek,	15 00
Hebrew, extra,	5 00
German, "	3 00

☞ Tuition charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness. ☜

For further particulars address Messrs. C. W. Wooley, E. G. L. Barringer, Wm. B. Ingram and Jas. M. Lilly.

All business communications should be addressed to Rev. P. H. Scovell, Edinboro', Montgomery Co., N. C.

PAUL KISTLER.
P. H. SCOVELL.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89*4tpd

A SELECT
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Studies, from $5 to $15; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra; $2; Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from time of entrance till close of Session, and no deductions unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 50 to $8 per month, including washing, lights, &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

For further particulars, address

R. P. JONES, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1859. 79*8w

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.

Jan'y 2, 1860.

T. M. SMITH JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

LAND AT AUCTION.

43 ACRES on the Fay. & Western Plank R. two miles from Fayetteville, joining the Mrs. Ochiltree, W. H. Carver, and others, COOK LAND; about 12 acres are cleared and in fine crops. There is a very pretty building on Land.

15 Acres near the above on both sides of Road, joining the lands of J. D. Starr, A. W. others; there is a small clearing on this tract number of grape vines. A beautiful building

The above Lands will be offered at public sale Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on of March Court, being the 6th March 186 made known on day of sale.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Agent for J. H. COOK, A.

Feb'y 6.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the subscriber Guardian or otherwise, are requested to them on or before the 20th inst. Persons must settle either by cash or note, or they will accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

The Real Estate owned by me in the Town etteville is still in market and for sale on terms. Persons wishing to buy may apply Campbell or myself.

M. W. JE

Feb'y 6, 1860.

HOWELL & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGING
CURTAIN PAPERS.
269 BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Our Goods are expressly adapted to and Southern Market.

Feb'y 4, 1860.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents tention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHI

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by gums, reducing all inflammation—will fully all pain action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to We have put up and sold this article for over ten say, in confidence and have never been able medicine—*Never has it instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an faction by any one who tory, all are delighted and speak in terms of its magical effects and

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten ence, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment declare. In almost every instance where the infant from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and is used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind C

and overcome convul- sions, which speedily remedied end in death, believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery, whether in Children, from teething or any other cause, and would say to every mother in your land, whose child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—don't your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New Y

PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE

Feb'y 3, 1860

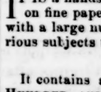
$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Camer Cumberland County, first of last June, my man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually c Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches hig dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcas He has been hired for several years in Cumber County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his ingres ment in any jail in this State, or $25 for inform that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOH

Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4.

THE GULF HOTEL.



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JOHN H. DAV

Gulf, Chatham co., Jan'y 9, 1860. 83*3pd

W. S. NORMENT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

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June 27, 1859. 28-1y

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